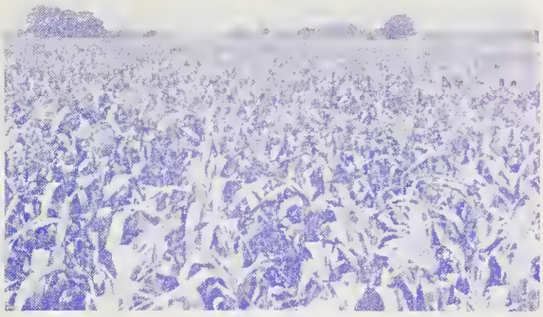
The Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RU[illegible]AZINE



WHEN DO FORAGE HARVESTERS PAY?

AUGUST, 1956

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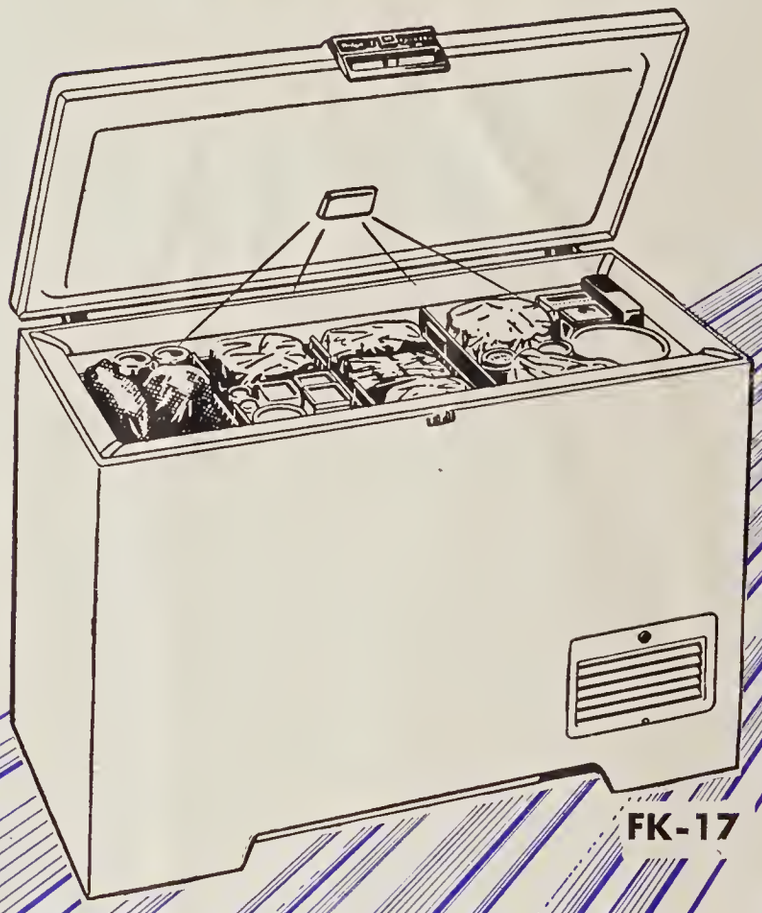

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the Carolina Farmer

AUGUST, 1956

Volume 11 *Number 8*

JERRY ANDERSON Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editar

LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

THIS MONTH we bring you (among other things) W. E. Colwell's opinion on farm surpluses, an opinion gained after a thoughtful look at the hungry side of the world—an animal husbandry specialist's advice on the weather and hogs—an important legislative report on five Congressional bills of interest to every rural electric consumer—a recipe for beating the summer milk slump—and, for the ladies, some advice on peach freezing.

OUR COVER this month proves what we've known for a long time: that, though this be the age of refrigeration, electric fans and air-conditioned movie houses, there is nothing so appealing to the *growing* boy (nor so nostalgic for the *aging* man) on a hot summer day as the "ole swimming hole."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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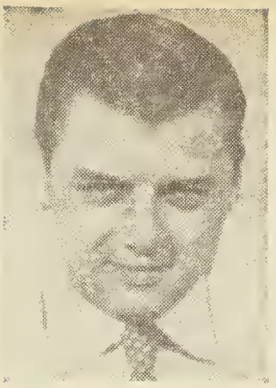
FACING FACTS

The "plucked chicken" comes home to roost

By JERRY ANDERSON



"THIS PLUCKED CHICKEN has come home to roost on President Eisenhower's desk . . ."

So said Tennessee's Senator Albert Gore last month in describing the fantastic switch in the Administration's position on the Dixon-Yates deal. It was an apt description, and nobody challenged it as the sorry Dixon-Yates mess moved slowly to a conclusion.

Gore's statement was sparked by the action of the Justice Department in denying Federal liability in the $3,534,778 damage suit filed by the Dixon-Yates combine. The combine, you will recall, tried to swing a deal two years ago under which it would build a power plant in TVA territory, with the government paying, among other things, all of its taxes.

Justification of this bonanza was that the plant would provide power for Memphis, which in turn would release TVA power for an atomic installation in Kentucky. TVA wanted to build the plant itself, and would have saved the government $90 million by doing so.

President Eisenhower, however, directed the Atomic Energy Commission to sign a contract with Dixon-Yates. During the long and stormy debate that followed, the President repeatedly defended the contract.

DURING THIS TIME, one of the Administration's chief advisors on the contract was one Adolphe Wenzell, a New York banker. Suddenly, someone discovered that while Wenzell was drawing plans for Dixon-Yates, he was also busy with his own firm, which was the financial agent for the project.

This clearly was a conflict of interest. The President, however, declared that Wenzell's role was "proper" and that the contract was still a good one for the country.

Later, of course, Memphis flatly refused to take any power from Dixon-Yates and declared that it would build its own power plant. After sending the FBI to Memphis to determine if the town was acting in good faith, the President ordered the contract cancelled.

Then Dixon-Yates began screaming. The power combine declared that it had already begun work on the plant, and entered a $3,534,778 damage suit against the government.

The Justice Department, of course, must defend the government. So last week, it filed its reply. The contract, it said, was no good from the beginning because it was "contrary to public policy, unlawful, null and void." Furthermore, Alophe Wenzell had a "conflict of interest" in the affair.

All of which is exactly what opponents of the Dixon-Yates fiasco had said all along. Now the Administration was agreeing. Where did that leave the President? As Senator Gore said, the plucked chicken was roosting on his desk.

THE MOST CHARITABLE thing to say for the President in this matter is that he had poor advice. The same sort of poor advice he seems to have had on all power matters. Last month, for example, the Administration put tremendous pressure on Republican Senators to vote against the Hell's Canyon Dam Bill. Two years earlier, it had used the same sort of pressure to ram Dixon-Yates through the Senate.

The Administration won, in both cases. There were many indications, however, that some Republican Senators were not voting their true convictions last month. An eyewitness says that Maine's Senator Margaret Chase Smith had tears in her eyes as she voted against the bill.

Those who hoped that the Administration had learned a lesson from Dixon-Yates were disappointed. So the best undeveloped dam site in America will now be exploited instead of developed. This, according to the Administration, will be a good example of the "partnership" power policy.

We agree. Dixon-Yates was also a good example of this policy. The men who surround the President did their work well. The power companies must be very proud of them.

FARMING

The most important Tar Heel farm news

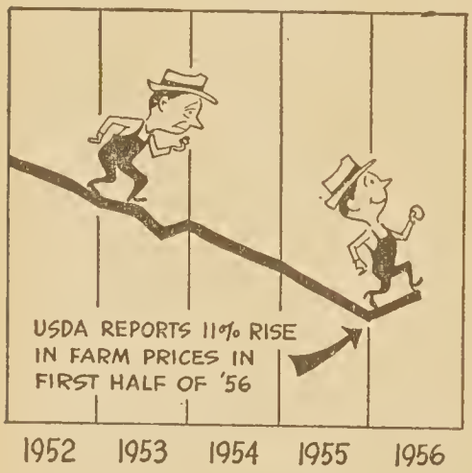
Farm outlook for last half of year is better than '55 as prices rise, costs hold steady

An upward trend in farm prices and only a slight increase in farm costs has meant slightly easier sailing for farmers the past six months, according to Clayton P. Libeau, State College extension farm management and marketing specialist.

Libeau says that the famous Farm Price Index, which has been declining for about four years leading up to 1956, rose for the sixth consecutive month as it passed mid-June.

Since last December's low, farm prices have risen 11 per cent and are above the previous year for the first time in nearly four years.

The index of prices paid by the farmer for items used in production and living has moved up three per cent since



December, 1955, and in mid-June was only slightly above a year ago. While farm prices averaged 80 per cent of parity in December, the figure was 86 per cent in mid-June—the best level in more than a year.

Libeau explains that in most years, prices received by farmers weaken after mid-year as record harvests get underway from many crops and large supplies of livestock and livestock products come to market.

In 1915, prices declined eight per cent from mid-June to December. Even though prices may weaken a little during the second-half of 1956, farm prices are not expected to decline as much as they did during the second half of 1955, Libeau says.

New Leaf Variety

An outstanding new tobacco variety was hailed by State College officials last month as a major achievement of agricultural research during the past year.

The new tobacco variety is Dixie Bright 244. Released to growers for the first time in 1956, it combines resistance to bacterial wilt, fusarium wilt, and black shank, with good yields of high quality cigarette tobacco.

Dixie Bright 244 produces about 16 per cent higher yields than Dixie Bright 101. It produces tobacco which cures to a rich orange color. Leaf buyers like it because of its good smoking qualities. Tests show that it has a full bodied flavor and aroma.

Briefly . . .

R. B. Tolar of St. Pauls came up with a homemade tobacco harvester last month. He equipped his trailer with holders for sticks, hinged the sides so they can be let down and used for benches.

* * *

Commercial apple growers in the state should do well this year. USDA estimates the nation's total crop at 18 per cent below 1955 production.

* * *

Harold Norwood, Brevard, Rt. 1, placed a cat in his egg room to scare off rats and mice. Worked fine—until the cat developed a taste for fresh eggs.

Schedule of August Cattle Sales

North Carolina dairymen will have plenty of opportunities to purchase fall-freshening, bred heifers and cows at sales next month.

George Hyatt, Jr., State College extension dairy specialist, has announced the following sales sponsored by state breed associations or artificial breeding cooperatives:

August 16—Annual North Carolina Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Greensboro, around 60 to 70 head.

August 17—Ayrshire Breeders' Association sale, Statesville, 40 head.

August 18—Jersey Breeders sale, New Bern, 30 head.

August 21—Proved Sire Bred Heifer sale, Greensboro, 50 head.

August 22—Proved Sire Bred Heifer sale, Statesville, 60 head.

August 23—Proved Sire Bred Heifer sale, Asheville, 70 head.

August 30—North and South Carolina Jersey Breeders Association sale, Statesville, 35 head.

Hyatt also says that there will be many fall dispersal and reduction sales held in the state.

New Foresty Program

Pulpwood production is becoming increasingly important to Tar Heel farmers. Sales last year reached an all-time high for the state.

Against this background, State College announced last month that it will soon institute a new program to provide practical information on timber products specifications, grading methods, measurement practices, demand trends and market outlets.

An expert on forest products will be hired to head the new program. He will work with county agents over the state, assisting them in organizing marketing tours for forest owners.

Rains Help Cotton

Heavy rains near the end of July resulted in a rapid improvement in North Carolina's cotton crop. Many fields which got a late start because of dry, cool weather began to get a good growth after the rains.

Many mid-Piedmont and central counties reported extensive boll weevil populations. Very little damage was reported from bollworms or spider mites.

In the Opinion *of*

W. E. COLWELL

Assistant Director

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station

SURPLUS IS BETTER THAN SHORTAGE . . .

EARLY this year I visited some of the principal tobacco research centers of the world. During the course of these visits, I had an opportunity to see first hand the living conditions of people in many countries. And what I saw greatly disturbed me.

On January 23, I was in Hamburg, Germany, about twenty-five miles from the barbed wire, flood lights and buried mines, hound dogs and police that guard the border between East and West Germany. In the Hamburg newspaper I bought that morning was a letter from a woman who commented on East German conditions: A worker, she said, earns from 250 to 300 marks per month, and must pay 100 to 200 marks for a pair of inferior shoes; the price of meat, she noted, was exorbitant.

In Vienna, a traveling companion told me what American food supplies meant to his family and to thousands of Austrians during the war. "You know," he said, "there were times just before food came in from your country that I thought my family was going to die of starvation."

In Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa, the natives this very day live on a handful of corn meal, one-quarter pound of meat and small portions of beans or rice.

In Egypt, the standard of living has actually declined in the twentieth century. India, with more than twice as many people as the United States, has only two-thirds of our land area, poor rainfall distribution and a low technology. Food supply is of critical importance. Famines in this decade are clearly recalled by many Indians. At this moment in Calcutta, hungry women with babies are sleeping on the streets.

In Japan, they told me that city people watch closely every daily report on the rice crop. If it is short, reduced rations follow; a failure would result in near starvation for many people. I wondered how many city people in America were worrying about the winter wheat crop in Kansas.

I think we would do well to think about that when we sometimes get tired of paying storage on surplus wheat and corn, and stabilizing prices on farm income.

YOUR share and mine of the total net cost of programs for stabilization of prices and farm income since 1922 is $2.80 per year. The storage of wheat and corn is costing each of us $2 this year. Personally, I think it is worth it. I would be quite alarmed if we had much less than the nine or ten months' supply of corn which we now have. I know that people can be hungry.

If we cannot have a perfect balance between food production and consumption, I'm sure all of us would rather have surplus than shortage. It is a frightening experience to see people who are really hungry. Tomorrow morning there will be 80,000 more mouths to feed than there were this morning. And hungry people make a good hunting ground for the agitation techniques of world communism.

W E Colwell

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

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EDITORS HEAR REA LEADERS

Rural electric magazine editors last month sized up new REA boss David Hamil, and they liked what they saw. The leathery Colorado cattle feeder talked like a man intent on doing his job in spirit and in law.

Making one of his first official appearances, Hamil joined big league public power champions Claude Wickard and Clyde Ellis at a gathering of the editors at French Lick, Indiana.

Wickard, former secretary of agriculture and REA administrator, is running for the U. S. Senate in Indiana. Ellis is manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

To Hamil, his job is clean cut: "To see that rural people get electric service. Who does the job will vary from time to time." He told the editors that he came to the post with no strings attached.

Quizzed on the Colorado-Ute controversy, in which his predecessor was accused of coercing a co-op to sign an unfavorable contract with a private power company, Hamil called it an engineering problem, and said the advice of his engineers will determine REA's action there.

He went on record in favor of any type of generation and transmission loan that would give consumers the most reasonable power rate.

As for two per cent REA loans, which the Hoover Commission labeled too low, Hamil said, "at present two per cent seems all right. I won't recommend any change."

He added that his opinion might change if the money market does.

Hamil said REA expenditures are "in the general welfare," and said he didn't think the amount spent was unreasonable.

Reporting on pending legislation, Clyde Ellis said that if the Hells Canyon bill can get on the Senate floor, it has a good chance of passing. Neither Hells Canyon nor the Niagara bill could pass the house at this time, Ellis feels.

Hells Canyon legislation would permit the government to develop the Snake River by building a high dam, which in effect would preclude construction of three smaller dams by Idaho Power Company, a Maine corporation. The Niagara bill would give the State of New York the right to build a dam at Niagara Falls.

Ellis departed from his report to charge power commissions with giving companies whatever they ask for. He cited the Roanoke Rapids dam, which he said set the pattern of turning dam sites over to companies. Had the Corps of Engineers built the dam, rural power users would enjoy cheaper rates.

WICKARD, dapper in battle array of white coat and red striped bow tie, examined power company propaganda under the strong light of public interest.

"Power companies," he declared, "pay no taxes. They collect them in their monthly bills as a part of their operating expense."

Furthermore, "power companies are subsidized, while the REA co-ops are not." According to Wickard, the rapid tax write-off for the companies will cost more than the entire REA program.

He pointed out that "the co-ops will pay back 100 per cent with interest. The power companies don't have to pay back anything."

"Despite this fact, the subsidy propaganda flows on unabated."

Wickard called for a renaming of the preference clause. "The 'people's rights' clause would be more accurate, because it retains for the people what is rightfully theirs."

He cautioned REA members to put "partnership" talk to a test: "Is the partnership with the people, or with an organization which wants to have monopoly over the resources that belong to the people?"

Wickard holds the record in time in office as REA chief.

Big week for POWER

Five important rural electrification bills were caught in a race against time in Congress last month

● Last month five bills important to rural electrification were caught in a bewildering criss-cross of Senate and House action that left two of them dead and the fate of the other three uncertain.

The most widely known of the five measures was the Hells Canyon Bill, which the Senate killed by a vote of 51-41. The bill would have allowed the Federal Government to build a high dam on the Snake River in Idaho. The site, in a deep gorge called Hells Canyon, has been called the finest undeveloped place for a dam in America.

The bill had strong Democratic support and fierce opposition from the Administration. The Senate vote climaxed a titanic battle between private and public power forces for control of the Hells Canyon site. The private power camp, supported by the Eisenhower Administration, has favored an Idaho Power Company plan for the construction of three small dams in the area.

Last year, the Federal Power Commission ruled that Idaho Power could go ahead with its plan, though noting that the Federal dam would best develop the resources of the river. Public power groups immediately appealed to the courts.

Favorable Congressional action on the bill would have voided the FPC ruling. As the Senate approached a showdown vote, the measure became a highly partisan one, with Democrats generally favoring it, Republicans generally opposing it.

In the end, the Administration and the power companies carried the day by a margin of 10 votes. For their margin of victory they could thank seven southern Democrats who joined the Republicans in the vote. One of them was Senator Ervin, who voted against the bill despite appeals by North Carolina's rural electric co-ops, the Farm Bureau and the Grange.

Senator Scott gave the bill his complete support. In fact, he was one of its sponsors.

At the time the Senate took its vote, a similar bill was residing in the Rules Committee of the House. The Senate defeat probably means that the House bill will never come up for a vote.

The House, meanwhile, was debating the Gore-Anderson Bill, which would have allowed the Atomic Energy Commission to build atomic power plants for the generation of electricity. This bill had previously passed the Senate, with the support of both Ervin and Scott.

It faltered in the House, however, and lost by a slim margin. This bill, too, was strongly opposed by the Administration. Its defeat came in the face of widespread charges that this country is falling far behind Russia and Britain in the construction of atomic plants.

Three other important bills were tied up in committee at press time. In the House Rules Committee were the Fryingpan-Arkansas and Lehman-Buckley Bills. The Kerr-Trimble Bill was in the House Interior Committee.

These bills were caught in the frantic rush for adjournment, and stood little chance of being called up for a vote. Fryingpan-Arkansas was considered to have the best chance of passage if it could get before the House. Previously passed unanimously by the Senate, it would authorize $156-million for power generation in the Arkansas River Basin.

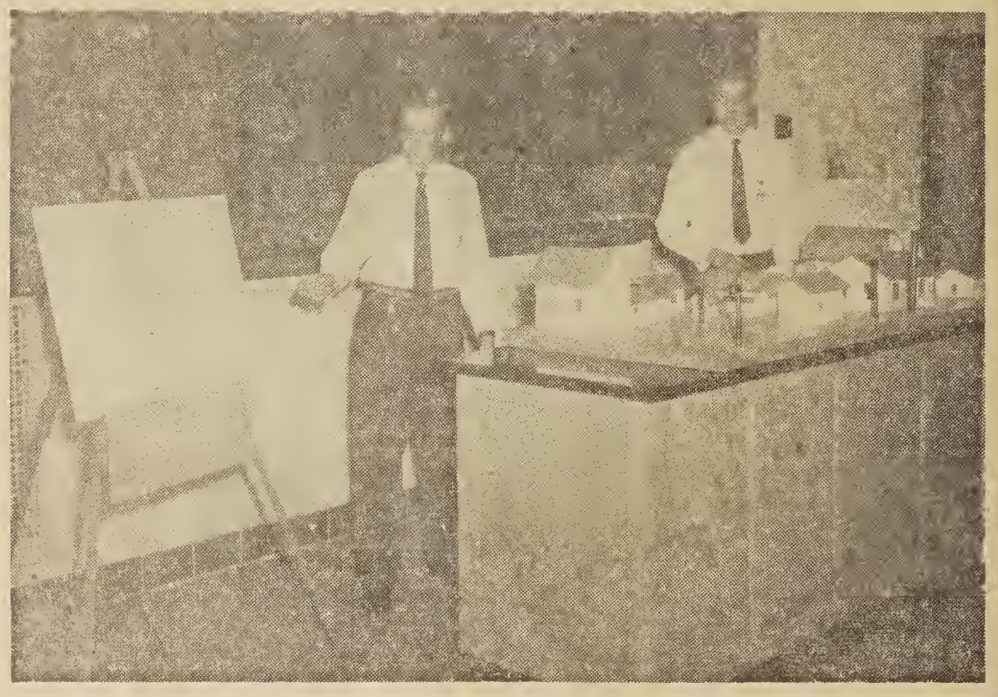
More controversial was the Lehman-Buckley Bill which would allow the State of New York to construct generation facilities at Niagara Falls. The bill contains provisions for preference in the sale of power to co-ops and other non-profit distributors. It was passed by the Senate, with the support of Senators Scott and Ervin.

The Kerr-Trimble Bill would freeze Federal power rates in the southwest for 18 months. It has passed the Senate.

All in all, it was a busy time for the nation's rural electric cooperatives. Delegations of officials from many states went to Washington to appeal to their Congressmen to support the measures.

The final score will depend upon the outcome of the three bills now in doubt. But late in July it looked as if the combination of Administration pressure, adjournment frenzy and House-Senate criss-cross was too much to buck. The rural electrification and public power programs had definitely had better days in court.

Halifax team wins 4-H award



CARLTON GARNER AND LEON ALLEN, Halifax County 4-H'ers, placed first in the state contest for white club members with a wiring demonstration.

Kenansville youths take Negro title with electric fence demonstration

Two young Halifax County farmers came to 4-H Club Week in Raleigh last month and returned home with a new title—statewide champions in the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest.

Carlton Garner, Roanoke Rapids, Rt. 2, and Leon Allen, Roanoke Rapids, Rt. 1, defeated five other district contestants for the title with an excellent team demonstration entitled, "Adequate Farmstead Wiring." Both boys are recent graduates of Halifax County schools, and both of them plan to enter State College's School of Agriculture this Fall. Their families are members of the Halifax Electric Membership Corporation, Enfield.

GEORGE MAINOR AND CARL JOYNER, Kenansville, won top honors in Negro contest.

Coming in for second place honors was Martha Stevenson, Southwestern District winner, who demonstrated the preparation of a meal using small appliances. Her teammate, Ann Stone, was unable to accompany her to Raleigh.

Other contestants for the state championship and their demonstrations were: Jerry Stone and Ann Wiggins, Western District, "How Adequate Wiring Affects You"; Jo Ann Matthews, Southeastern District, "Ironing Can Be Fun"; Mary Betsy Jones, Northwestern District, "Perculator Care Means Good Coffee"; and Wallace Baker and Whitie Mathews, Eastern District, "Electric Motors."

During the latter part of June, teams from the three Negro Extension Divisions also competed for Negro state honors at their 4-H Club Week at A & T College in Greensboro. George Mainor and Carl Joyner of Kenansville, winners in the Southeastern District eliminations, outpointed the other two contenders in this phase of the electric program, and emerged state winners of the contest with a skillful demonstration showing the proper installation of an electric fence.

The two teams vying against Mainor and Joyner in the Negro program were Milton Bigg and Aulandea Andrews of Martin County, representing the Northeastern District; and Robert Lee and Ernest Mackey of Union County, winners in the Western District eliminations.

E. S. Coats, N. C. Extension Service, who conducted the program for white 4-H members, reports that a total of 57 counties participated in the demonstration contest. Seventy-six individuals from these counties took part in the demonstrations. He also estimated that a total of from 300 to 350 young people actively participated in the 1956 program, including those from counties holding county eliminations.

R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent, reports a total of 35 Negro teams from 35 counties in the three Negro Extension divisions participating in the Negro Electric Demonstration Contest.

Both Coats and Jones indicated that both programs had a most successful year. This is the third consecutive year for participation of white 4-H Club members in this particular activity and the initial year for participation by the Negro group.

The electric demonstration contests for both groups are sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, as a part of the Association's TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING. Tarheel Electric originally undertook the sponsorship of this program to "acquaint 4-H Club members with current information concerning the selection, use and care of electrical equipment."

How to beat the

Summer Milk Slump

with plenty of running water

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

We've been having that summer slump in milk production for so many years that it's generally accepted as inevitable. This isn't surprising in most areas, for a combination of hot weather, flies by day, mosquitoes by night, and burned-out pastures make it logical. Hot weather may not only cause a slump in milk production, but may also result in a lower fat content. Anyway, research at the University of Missouri showed that the test is likely to go down as the temperature goes up.

We can control flies and mosquitoes by spraying, and furnish shade to help protect cattle against extreme heat. We can help still more by supplying the cows with plenty of cool, fresh water. The water is important in four ways:

1. It lowers high body temperatures that keep cows from eating. Since they don't sweat very much, cows suffer more from heat than human beings or horses, and milk production goes down accordingly.

2. It is a solvent that carries food to the body tissues and moves away waste products. Blood itself is composed of over 80 per cent water, so a lack of water means lowered vitality of a cow.

3. It helps digestion in cattle by softening feeds so that fermentation is made more effective. A lack of it interferes with digestion, and inefficient digestion naturally means less milk.

4. It means higher production because milk is composed of about 87 per cent water, and less drinking water simply means less milk.

In addition to the more commonly considered factors, summer feeding also has quite a bit to do with the way cows maintain milk production during the season. According to the books, a cow can produce up to 30 pounds or more of milk a day on grass alone. However, in order to do it she will need to eat about 125 pounds of grass daily. A big cow can eat this much, but she'll need better than average pasture so that she doesn't have to graze more than eight hours per day. Since cows won't eat much during the hot days this good pasture should be available at night when most of the grazing is done. Cows that produce at high levels on pasture alone must have exceptional pasture. Otherwise milk cows will need supplementary grain in order to maintain summer production.

With the foregoing factors in mind, owners will find that the following management practices will help to beat that summer milk slump:

1. Spray regularly for control of flies and mosquitoes.

2. Supply clean, cool water at places where it is easily reached so cows won't go half a day between drinks.

3. Provide at least one shady place big enough for all cows to loaf during the hot part of the day.

4. Reserve the best pastures for night grazing.

5. Rotate and clip pastures to provide constant new growth. A temporary electric fence can be moved around to divide a field into strips for alternate grazing.

6. When good pastures aren't available otherwise, fields can be sowed with something like sudan grass so that it becomes available during the late summer.

7. As an alternative, some of the first hay crop can be made into silage for late summer feeding.

8. Emergency crops like soy beans can be sowed for cutting and feeding green during the late summer.

9. Keep good hay in a rack in the pasture all the time. This practice will also provide extra insurance against bloat.

10. Furnish extra grain during the pasture season and increase it without waiting for milk production to fall off as a warning that more is needed.

11. Remember that milk production can be held up only if cows get feed enough to support it at the expected level.

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(Model FJ illustrated)

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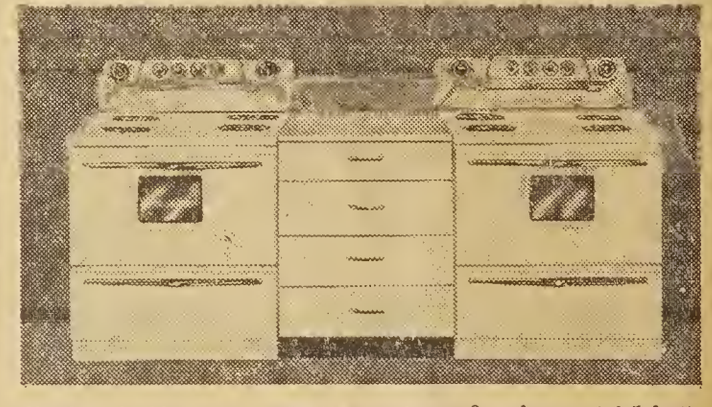
- **Cooks even when you're away . . .** Automatic Clock and Timer control both oven and appliance outlet.
- **Confection colors . . .** Deluxe styling in Frosting Pink, Mint Aqua, Lemon Yellow, Sugar White, Nougat Gray.



Not just double ovens . . . double everything. 8 surface units! 5 feet of storage drawer space! Two big 24" ovens! For unequalled convenience and luxury, have 2 Westinghouse 30" ranges for less than you'd expect to pay for a double-oven range.

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE *WHERE **BIG** THINGS ARE HAPPENING FOR **YOU!***

When do FORAGE HARVESTERS *pay on Tar Heel farms?*

AT THIS time of year, Tar Heel farmers begin harvesting corn for silage. And as they enter this back-breaking period, more and more of them are casting wistful glances at forage harvesters.

Will such a harvester pay? Depends upon the circumstances on each farm, according to the man who should know, D. G. Harwood, Jr., State College Extension farm management and marketing specialist.

Each farmer, says Harwood, must figure the costs of the various methods of harvesting silage for his own particular farm. The answer will depend on (1) the amount of silage corn to be harvested, (2) the price that must be paid for labor, (3) the cost of operating tractors, and (4) the investment in other major equipment for harvesting silage.

As the labor shortage becomes more acute, most farmers are looking for methods and equipment which will require less manpower. Generally, as the investment in silage harvesting equipment is increased, the labor needed per ton of silage decreases. Thus, though a harvester represents a sizable investment, it is still attractive to farmers because of the labor it eliminates.

Harwood says that results of recent research at N. C. State College show that a forage harvester is the least expensive way of harvesting silage—if there is enough corn to justify its use.

For instance, in Piedmont North Carolina, with labor costing one dollar per hour, a power take-off forage harvester is economical if the farmer has as much as 100 tons of corn to harvest. If labor costs less, say 60 cents an hour, then about 125 tons of corn would be required for a forage harvester to be economical.

The small farmer who harvests under 100 tons of silage corn per year is usually better off to have his corn custom harvested. If a custom operator is not available, or if charges run much over $3.10 per ton, it will probably pay the farmer to use the stationary type ensilage cutter and corn binder.

If a farmer is in the 400-ton-per-year bracket, it will pay him to use a motor-mounted forage harvester rather than one of the power take-off models.

But regardless of the harvesting system a farmer uses, there is a "best combination" of labor and equipment.

The State College study shows that 10 men, five tractors, and three wagons is the best combination with a corn binder and ensilage cutter. With a power take-off forage harvester, however, only three men, two tractors and two wagons should be used for greatest efficiency.

If a farmer has less than 100 tons of silage storage space, yet wants to use a forage harvester because of a labor shortage, Harwood suggests that he buy a harvester jointly with his neighbors. The combined acreage of corn to be harvested might justify the purchase of a harvester.

Another suggestion is to consider using a harvester for chopping hay, chopping straw, or harvesting grass silage in addition to corn silage. This expanded use of the harvester not only would justify the use of the machine but might also save labor and provide additional feed at less cost.

Harwood warns that if a farmer is uncertain of how a forage harvester might work on his farm, he should visit his county agent for advice.

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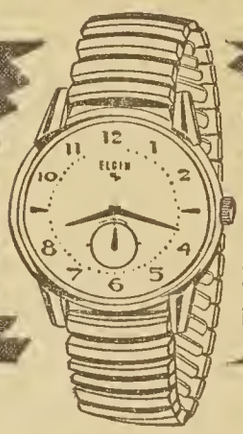

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QUALITY MEANS LESS SERVICE COSTS!

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FREE POWER FOR FREEZERS

Here's your chance-of-a-lifetime opportunity to buy a freezer

The second big, statewide TAREEL PLAN promotion is steaming ahead.

This time, the "chance-of-a-lifetime" buy is home freezer. If you buy your first freezer during August from a TARHEEL PLAN dealer, he and your co-op will provide enough free electricity to operate it for a whole year.

It works this way: The average home freezer in a farm home will consume about 75 kilowatt hours of electricity per month, so if you buy your freezer during this promotion, your electric bill will be credited for the last 75 kwh you use each month for 12 months.

This means FREE POWER FOR FREEZERS for a whole year. It is the biggest freezer value ever offered in North Carolina.

Like the TARHEEL PLAN range promotion sponsored in April and May, this freezer value is possible only through the cooperation of local dealers. The co-ops could not carry out such promotions by themselves.

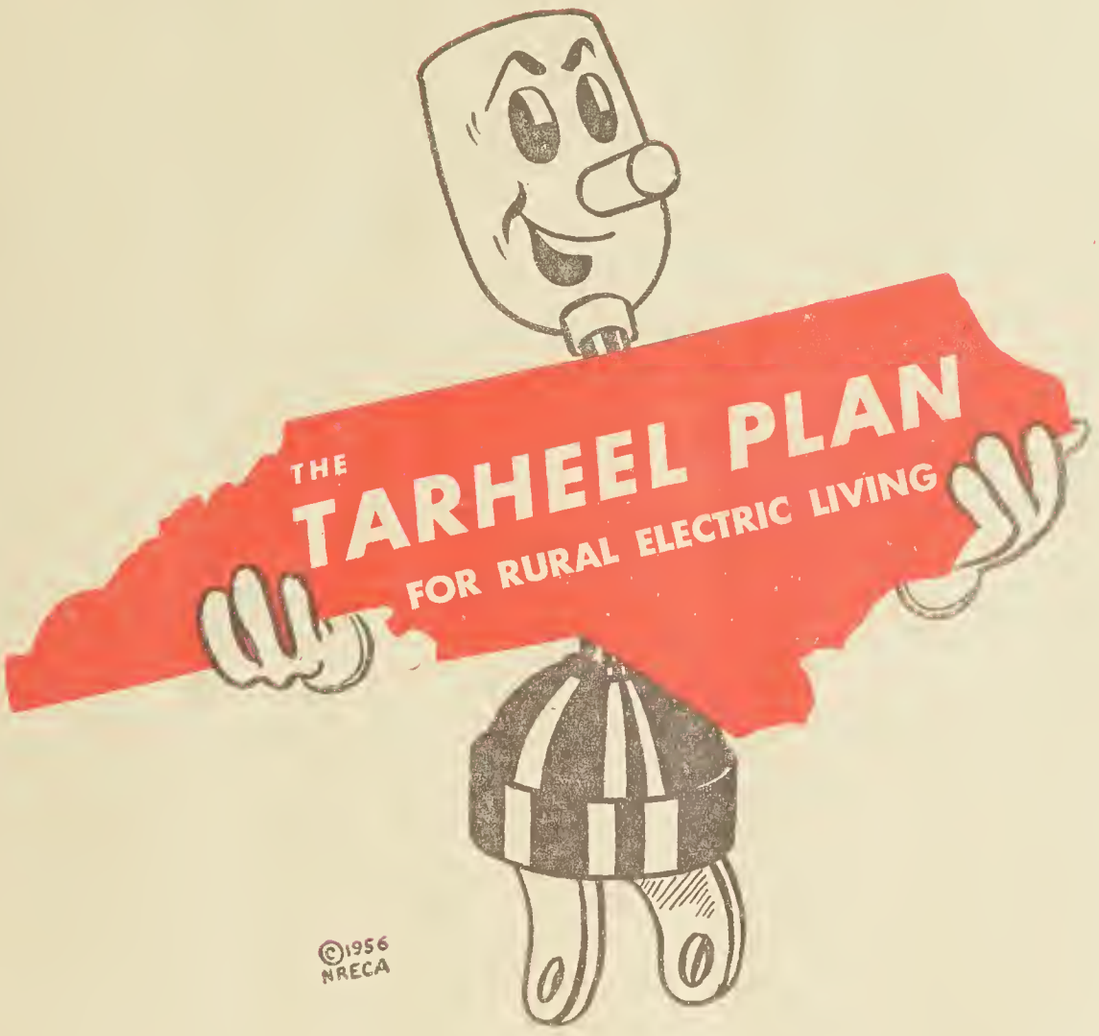
All reputable dealers in each co-op area were invited to participate. Watch your local co-op newsletter or other publicity material for the names of those who are cooperating in your area.

Indications are that co-op members will again reap a "bonus" during the campaign. Many manufacturers and dealers are making plans to offer special values of their own to tie-in with the promotion.

These TARHEEL PLAN promotions are designed to bring you the benefits of volume sales in the electric co-op market. If they are successful, the promotions will be good for everyone concerned—but the consumer who takes advantage of them will receive far greater benefits than anyone else.

If you do not already own a home freezer, we urge you to take advantage of what is truly a "chance of a lifetime." Your local dealer or co-op manager will be happy to work with you in securing whatever financing you may require.

WE PARTICIPATE IN



It identifies the dealers who participate in this freezer event

Yes, when you shop for your freezer this month, be sure to look for the TARHEEL PLAN symbol. You'll find that a number of progressive appliance dealers in your area—who sell a variety of brand merchandise—will be displaying it.

The symbol marks the dealer as a participant in the TARHEEL PLAN. It means that he is helping offer a year's free electricity for your freezer.

But it also means far more than that. TARHEEL PLAN dealers are pledged to do much more than just sell you an appliance. They guarantee the manufacturer's warranty, for example, and will help you arrange low-cost financing.

During July and August, you'll be seeing the names of your local TARHEEL PLAN dealers in co-op newsletter, in newspaper advertising, and in direct mail pieces. Then, throughout the year, they will be offering you other special values on the electrical appliances you need.

Your TARHEEL PLAN dealer is endorsed by your local electric cooperative. Visit him soon—and have him deliver and install **your** new home freezer.

PROS AND CONS OF

SEX-LINK CHICKENS

Just what is this "sex-link" chicken you've been hearing so much about lately?

R. S. Dearstyne, State College poultry scientist, says that despite the fact that many sex-linked and cross-bred chicks will be sold in North Carolina this year, many poultrymen may not really know much about them—why such chicks are produced and what their relative value is when compared to purebred stock.

Dearstyne explains that first of all, a sex-link is really a "cross-bred" bird. He says certain crosses produce chicks in which the sex can be determined accurately at the time of hatch by differences in the color of the down and in feather development.

One of the most important advantages of sexed chicks then is the fact that the market egg producer does not have to raise the cockerels. In many really efficient market egg flocks, a rooster is strictly "persona non grata."

The elimination of the male sex in the market egg flock—cruel thought it may be—allows more brooder house, feeding, and drinking space per bird. This should lead to better development of the pullets, less feed to be purchased, and a reduction of labor overhead.

Disadvantages

Disadvantages include the loss of income from the cockerels raised when straight-run chicks are started, and the relatively high cost of the sexed chicks. As for the hatcheryman, he secures a higher price for the females, and can sell the cockerels to a broiler raiser.

Dearstyne points out that crossing birds should result in high vigor—a very desirable quality. However, you can't just take two old scrub chickens, cross 'em, and come up with something special. Dearstyne emphasizes that good performance must be a characteristic on both sides of the fence and the genetical factors from both must combine properly or "nick" to develop a desirable type of chick.

Where can you get these cross-bred chicks? Dearstyne says that a great many good sources exist within and outside North Carolina. In the 1954-55 hatching season, 15 different crosses were being produced by Tar Heel hatcheries. In fact, 185 of the 3,549 flocks producing commercial hatching eggs in the state were producing these from cross-bred stock.

Although a high percentage of these flocks were producing broiler crosses, there are sufficient production crosses to meet a reasonable demand for this type bird.

However, Dearstyne issues this brief warning to the chick buyer: Before placing an order for any type chick, investigate the breeding behind the chick; be sure they come from Pullorum- typhoid free stock. Price and quality being equal, it pays to buy as near home as possible, he concludes.

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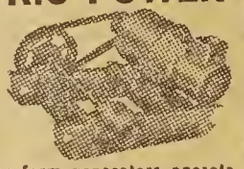

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Two-Million Acres Go Into Soil Bank

Nearly 2,000,000 acres of cropland had been signed up by farmers under the 1956 Acreage Reserve program of the Soil Bank by the end of the first week in July, according to preliminary reports which have been sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by state Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices.

"We have rapidly made this program available in every agricultural county of the United States," said Acting Secretary True D. Morse. "This report indicates widespread interest in the Soil Bank and makes it clear that farmer-committeemen have moved rapidly to put the program into operation. Complete regulations covering the Acreage Reserve for 1956 are in the hands of the state and county committees".

Payments farmers can earn for compliance with Acreage Reserve provisions for the acreage included in the agreements signed through the first week in July total a little more than $37,000,000.

Only farms with corn "base acreages" or allotments for wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, or tobacco are eligible to participate in the Acreage Reserve program, which is designed primarily to reduce current production of these six basic crops. Because the program did not become available until so late in the planting season, participation for 1956 is expected to be much lower than the goals which will be established for 1957 and later years of full operation.

More complete reports will be issued as further information is received from the State Committees. Final date for sign-up under the 1956 Acreage Reserve is July 20.

A summary of preliminary and incomplete information from those State ASC Committees which have reported, for the period from the start of sign-up in late June through July 6, follows:

Commodity	No. Acres	Payments
Corn	693,433. 3	$27,089,932.43
Wheat	1,120,817. 6	6,964,056.25
Peanuts	1,596. 1	19,536.40
Rice	1,112. 4	53,999.48
Cotton	86,681. 4	2,011,875.39
Tobacco (total)	4,368.38	889,012.24
Flue Cured	2,251.01	475,239.22
Barley	141.62	17,784.87
Maryland	528.04	74,182.84
Dark Air Cured	.....	.....
Va. Sun Cured	535.67	67,444.00
Fire Cured	135.63	21,386.00
Types 51-52	658.35	216,318.31
Types 54-55	118.00	16,657.00
	1,908,009.18	$37,028,412.19

You Can Now Reach
120,000 N. C.
FARMERS
Through Our
RURAL EXCHANGE

Cold Cash from Cool Hogs

It takes twice as much feed to fatten a hog in hot weather. Better cool him off

It's a fair bet that your hogs haven't gained a thing the last couple of weeks.

When the temperature lingers in that torrid zone between 95 and 100 degrees, pigs make no weight gains.

Jim Butler, extension animal husbandry specialist at State College, passes this information along to farmers as a reminder that a cool hog is a money-maker; a hot one isn't.

He points out that hogs do best when the temperature is 60 to 70 degrees. Within that range, a hog will usually produce 100 pounds of pork for about 350 to 400 pounds of feed.

When the temperature hovers between 80 and 90 degrees feed requirements double. In other words, it takes about 800 pounds of feed to put 100 pounds of meat on a hog.

Butler thinks most farmers would rebel at paying a day's wage for half-a-day's work, but many farmers give their hogs a day's feed for half-a-day's gain; in some cases they get no gain.

There are several things a farmer can do to put his hogs back on a full work day. For one thing, tin shelters can be cooled by painting the top aluminum and the underside black; another trick is to place six inches of straw on top of the shelter.

Yet another practice is to place burlap bags over the shelters and wet them with the garden hose.

Butler points out that a recent test at State College showed the inside of a shelter with an aluminum roof was 10 degrees cooler than the air temperature in the sun. It was 88 inside and 98 outside. The shelter may be cooled further by spraying it with a fine mist.

You can also keep a hog cool by turning the garden hose on him during the hottest part of the day; a thermometer held at the level of a pig's back in a cement lot registered 100 degrees, but when a fine mist from the garden hose was played over the thermometer, the temperature dropped to 80 degrees. The same trick in the shade lowered the temperature to about 75.

Pigs in the "sprayed" pen grew rapidly; pigs in the shade a few feet away that were not "watered" didn't eat at all.

One of the cheapest shades for hogs is a straw shelter, or brush arbor, constructed by placing 8 to 12 inches of straw on old fence wire stretched over a pole frame. Another strip of wire should be placed on the straw to hold it in place. The brush arbor is made by putting leafy branches of bushes on a pole frame.

When building a shade, be sure you build enough. Each growing pig needs from 10 to 12 square feet of shady space.

For years, scientists and farmers have argued the merits of hog wallows; now it seems the hogs were right—wallows are pretty comfortable places. At the Louisiana Experiment Station, pigs with a hog wallow and shade gained 1.43 pounds per day on 386 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain.

The hog wallow and shade saved 40 pounds of feed per hog during the 73-day trial, and cut one week off the feeding time.

Clean, fresh drinking water—about 2½ gallons per day for each pig—also adds dollars to a pig's value; when you use automatic fountains, provide one drinking cup for each 15 pigs.

It takes four pounds of feed to make a pound of gain, and it takes five pounds of water to wash it down with, Butler reminds farmers.

After you get your hogs through the lot, to make sure they arrive at market in good shape allow at least 3 square feet of truck space for each 200 pound hog. On very hot days, make it four square feet. Spray the hogs with water before they are loaded, and cover truck beds with two inches of wet sand or sawdust.

It's also a good idea to reduce feed before hauling since empty hogs ride better and suffer less from the heat when not on a full stomach.

WILLIE WIREDHAND
TERMITES!!!
HI, SAM, WHY ARE YOU PICKIN' ON ALL THAT REAL ESTATE?
Y'TRYIN' TO DIG UP SOME NEW DIRT OR SOME OLD WORMS?
I CAN USE SOME OF EACH!
SOME OF THESE OLD POLES WE ACQUIRED ARE LOADED WITH THE CRITTERS!
I HATE TERMITES!!!
THEY GNAW AN' CHAW ON THESE POLES UNTIL--- WHUMP! DOWN THEY COME--WIRES, POWER AN' ALL!
YOU THINK THOSE TERMITES ARE BAD? YOU OUGHT TO SEE SOME REAL TERMITES! THEY DON'T BOTHER WITH A FEW OLD POLES---
--- THESE TERMITES ARE OUT TO DESTROY OUR WHOLE ELECTRIC SYSTEM! IN FACT THEY'RE CHAWIN' AWAY AT THE ENTIRE RURAL ELECTRIC PROGRAM!
TRYIN' TO BORE AWAY AT PEOPLE'S MINDS--- IMPLANTING HALF-TRUTHS AND MIS-STATEMENTS OF FACT!
THEY'RE THE TERMITES WE'VE GOT TO GET RID OF!!
I KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN, WILLIE. I'VE SEEN SOME OF THOSE ADS THAT SOME OF THE BIG ELECTRIC COMPANIES PUT OUT-SAYIN' OUR ELECTRIC CO-OPS ARE SUBSIDIZED-PAID FOR BY GOVERNMENT GRANTS!
SAYIN' THAT THE TAXPAYERS ARE FOOTIN' PART OF OUR ELECTRIC BILLS!
A BUNCH OF BALONEY!!
YEAH- BUT LOOK AT THOSE PROPAGANDA ADS AGAIN, SAM. THOSE BOYS ARE PRETTY SMART--
--THEY USUALLY IMPLY THOSE FALSEHOODS -- INSTEAD OF COMING OUT WITH FLAT STATEMENTS! BUT EITHER WAY THEY'RE TRYIN' TO TURN FOLKS AGIN' US AND TEAR DOWN WHAT WE'VE WORKED TO BUILD UP!
Y'KNOW--THEY'RE THE SAME BOYS THAT SAID WE FARMERS COULDN'T HAVE ELECTRICITY!
YEAH- AN' NOW WE'VE DONE TH' JOB OURSELVES, AND PROVED IT COULD BE DONE--
WELL- IT WON'T WORK, SAM. WE'VE GOT THE TRUTH ON OUR SIDE- AND TRUTH IS LIKE THIS STUFF- IT'LL STOP TERMITES!!!
...THOSE SAME BOYS WOULD LIKE TO GRAB OUR PROPERTY AWAY!
ALL OF US - ALL THE FOLKS ON THESE RURAL ELECTRIC LINES HAVE TO KEEP ON OUR TOES AND POUR ON THE TRUTH WHEREVER THOSE TERMITES AND THEIR MALARKEY SHOW UP!
Y'KNOW, WILLIE---
WITH FOLKS LIKE WE HAVE IN THESE PARTS, WE WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ON THAT SCORE!

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PEACHES IN DECEMBER

(Continued from Page 21)

Unless peaches are juicy and slow to darken, it's easier to have a good product with syrup rather than with dry sugar.

Sugar. Four parts **by weight** of fruit to 1 part **by weight** of sugar is generally used. You may prefer 5 to 1.

Syrup. Here's an easy way to make a quart of syrup the concentration you want. Put the amounts of cool water and sugar given below in a quart glass jar. Mix until all sugar is dissolved (usually about 5 minutes). For a 40% (light) syrup, use 2 cups sugar and 3 cups water. For a 50% (medium) syrup, use 2 2/3 cups sugar and 2 2/3 cups water.

Retain Color

To prevent darkening of peaches, add a small amount of anti-browning agent to fruit when sugar or syrup is added. The anti-browning agent may be either a mixture of citric acid and ascorbic acid (powdered Vitamin C), or it may be pure powdered ascorbic acid. You can buy either at most locker plants.

To use citric acid-ascorbic acid mixtures, follow manufacturer's directions. To use pure powdered ascorbic acid **in syrup:** Dissolve 1 teaspoonful of ascorbic acid in 2 tablespoonsfuls of cool water, add to 1 quart of chilled syrup of desired concentration. **In purees:** make a solution containing 1 teaspoonful of ascorbic acid to ½ cup of water. Add 1 tablespoonful of solution to each pint of puree.

Caution: Don't let powdered ascorbic acid mixtures stand after preparing them. Use them immediately.

Packaging

Pack peaches immediately after preparing. Label and freeze. Ordinarily you need to leave ¼ to ½-inch headspace for expansion when packaging peaches and peach purees. Too little headspace makes the container bulge and also causes discolored and dried out food at the top of the package. Experience will teach you about the amount of headspace to leave in different size and shape containers.

Be sure all containers are closed tightly. You can test bags by filling them with water before filling with peaches. Heat seal any leaky spots. And seal the tops well or, if you use a gooseneck twist, fasten them tightly. Put the lid securely on rigid containers.

Freezing

If you freeze peaches in your home freezer, remember "not too many at one time." Place them according to instructions from your freezer book. If you take them to the freezer-locker plant, be ready to go as soon as you finish packing. Keep peaches cool as possible until they are put in the plant's freezer.

Thawing

Thaw in the unopened container in the refrigerator, on the kitchen table, or (if you forgot to take them out of the freezer until late) under running **cool** water or in a pan of cool water.

Eating

Eat just as soon as thawed for peaches at their best. If you must wait, keep in the unopened container and keep cold.

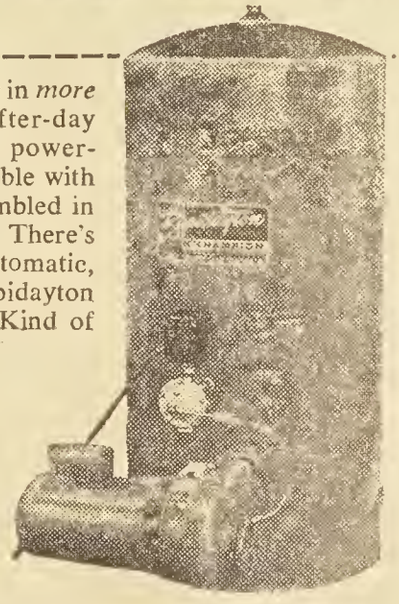
SLOW DOWN AND LIVE ON NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

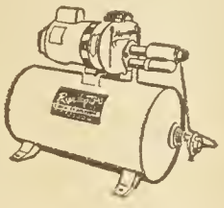
GET MORE WATER

and MORE PRESSURE from a

Rapidayton **WATER SYSTEM**

Modern farms require *more water* in *more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service*. You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your* need. Completely automatic, rugged, *dependable*. Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Get book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"





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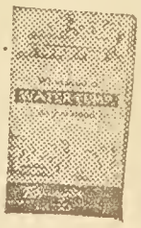

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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Peaches in December

To make sure the peaches are ripe, this wise homemaker looks beyond the blush pink to see that their background is yellowish-white.

A set of rules to follow during the peach freeze

It's peach freeze time again—and Nita Orr, Extension frozen foods specialist, reminds us that, though Mother Nature manipulated the freezing controls last year, she's left the controls in our hands this year. She warns us again, too, that in freezing foods, just as in fitting clothes, "**nearly right** just isn't good enough."

Those folks who are able to put fresh-flavored peaches before you when you go a-visiting in December didn't just happen to come by them. They are the delicious result of following certain rules when preparing them for the freezer. Following are Miss Orr's tested tips for successful peach freezing.

Choosing the Peach

Some gorgeous looking fresh peaches taste "like paper" when frozen, so select those that are "born to be frozen." These include Dixie Gen, Red Haven, Elberta, Georgia Belle, Goldencast and Jubilee. You may have a favorite not mentioned here that you know freezes well.

Where to Get Them

Back yard peach trees are convenient, but these days it doesn't pay to have them. It seems best to go into peach growing with as much as a five-acre orchard or not at all. Most people buy their peaches to freeze. It is best, of course, to buy direct from the orchard. It is also best to buy from people who know how to handle peaches for freezing. Many of our North Carolina peach growers do.

When to Freeze Peaches

Ripe is right. The experts tell us not to be fooled by that pretty blush on the cheeks of some peaches. It has nothing to do with ripeness. A peach is ripe when its background color has

lost all its greenish tinge. If you are not sure by looking and just have to touch, try this: Take the whole peach into the palm of the hand and gently—very gently—press the fingers around the fruit. Then you can tell. No poking with your thumb or one finger, because that leaves bruised spots.

When peaches are left on the tree until they are fully grown they have the most and the best flavor. Those picked green never ripen. They shrivel and soften, but are not fit for freezing. For the best freezing results, keep peaches on the tree 3 to 5 days past the shipping stage and 1 to 3 days past canning stage. Peaches that are picked firm-ripe need to be spread out in a fairly cool place and let ripen more. If handled properly they are good frozen. They develop a mellow, or aged, flavor that is good but is different from the freshness of the others. Although there are many factors in having good frozen peaches, ripeness is the most important single factor. For peach, pulp, or puree, the fruit must be soft throughout.

How to Prepare Them

The question involved here is: "How do you want to serve these peaches?" Salads? Then halves are in order. It takes more syrup to cover them and fewer peaches can be put into the containers than otherwise. It's nice to have some halves for salads for special meals.

Slices and bite-size chunks have many uses. You can put more peaches into the container this way than with halves. Pulp or puree can be made from soft-ripe peaches and used in many ways. Have you eaten peach Melva-Fruit?

Peeling

If peaches are ripe enough to freeze they are easy to peel, though peaches from healthy trees peel more readily than others. If peeling by hand is too slow for you, dip the peaches into boiling water for 30 seconds or so and dip immediately in cold water. Rub the skins off with your hands. If the peaches stay in boiling water too long, a cooked layer develops around the outside and the fresh peach flavor will be lost.

Dry Sugar or Syrup

The same peaches packed in syrup will have more uniform shape than if they are packed in dry sugar. Dry sugar will give them more flavor since they will not be diluted with water.

(Continued on Page 19)

Fish Dinners . . . From the Freezer

If the enthusiasm of the fisherman in your family really pays off, freeze some of the catch he brings home. When you serve them out of season, he will have the opportunity to retell his experience when he made the catch. He will also have an excuse to tell about the ones that got away.

Fish, which are to be frozen, should not be allowed to become bruised by flopping around in the bottom of the boat, but should be killed as soon as possible after being caught by a method which will permit the blood to drain from the flesh. Remove viscera and gills as soon as possible and pack the dressed fish in ice or wrap in wax paper and place in a refrigerator until they can be packaged for freezing.

STEP 1

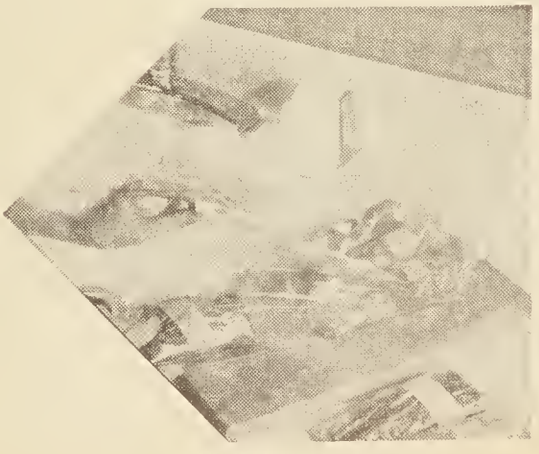
REMOVE FINS WITH kitchen shears; slit under side of fish with sharp knife and remove viscera. Rinse fish thoroughly under cool running water. Drain. To wrap, use moisture-vapor-proof material and seal packages of fish securely with freezer tape. On the freezer tape, indicate the kind of fish and the date packaged and frozen.

STEP 2

PLACE WRAPPED FISH in polyethylene bag, twist top, bend back and secure with string or special wire clamp. Without thawing all of the fish, you may then remove as many as you need at one time.

STEP 3

FISH FILLETS, STEAKS and chunks may also be frozen. If several of these cuts are frozen together, place double thicknesses of moisture-vapor-proof material between layers of fish so the frozen cuts may be easily separated. Fish may be cooked before or after thawing. If thawed completely, the fish should be cooked while it is chilled because it will spoil rapidly.



Six Autumn Casuals for the Seamstress

9002. Longer-waisted style for the half-sizes. Note clever collar detail; easy button-front, graceful flare of skirt. Half sizes 14½24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric ⅞ yard contrast.

4605. Sleek and flattering! Vary the smart mandarin collar to a square-cut beauty. Easy to sew, a joy to wear. Misses' sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

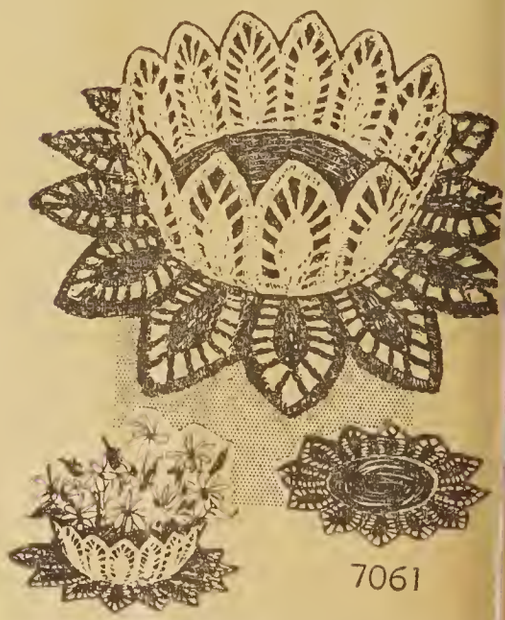
4878. Neat enough for the office, flattering enough for a special date—the season's smartest casual. Misses' sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 5⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

9171. The shirtwaist dress—favorite for any season, designed especially for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

4808. For schooltime, make her one jumper in plaid, another in solid color; sew several blouses, too, and she'll rate an 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 jumper takes 2½ yards 39-inch fabric; "A" in fashion! Girls' sizes 6, blouse, 1 3/8 yards.

The Sewing Room

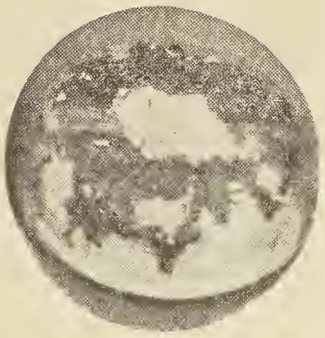
7052. Make thrifty, pretty apron from only ONE yard 35-inch fabric. Trim with gay "iron-on" flowers. Tissue pattern, washable iron-on transfers in blue, yellow, green. Medium size only.



7061. Crochet this graceful bow and doily combination as centerpiec for dining table. Make together i gay contrast colors, or crochet th 17-inch doily alone in heavy, jiff cotton. Starch bowl for stiffness.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needleeraft Serviee, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

Freeze Your Party



Considering all the cleaning, planning, and organization of the family that precedes a party or special club meeting, a home freezer can be a mighty fine time and labor saver on such occasions. Freeze your party fare a couple of weeks or so in advance, and your biggest headache is out of the way; you can go confidently about other preparations knowing that your cupcakes or other refreshments will come out of the freezer just as fresh as they came out of the oven.

Certain types of baked foods, however, can be frozen better than others. And while freezing does not improve a baked product, it keeps it the same for the recommended storage time. Confectioner's sugar frosting and candy type frostings, such as fudge and penuche, used to frost cakes and cupcakes, can be stored for almost a month at 0° F. Honey, corn sirup or molasses can be used in frosting recipes to keep them moist. If stored for a longer period, frostings have a tendency to crack and crumble. When frozen, 7-minute or egg type frostings become frothy and spongy. It is important that foods be wrapped in moisture-vaporproof material and that as much air as possible be eliminated from the package to prevent moisture loss from the food.

Do not unwrap cakes and cupcakes when thawing, otherwise they will absorb moisture from the air.

To freeze a decorated cake, place it in the freezer to set the frosting. Remove from the freezer and place the cake in the center of a long strip of cellophane. Pull the two ends of the cellophane up over the cake and fold together towards the cake, taking care that the cellophane does not crush the decorations. Clip, or seal with freezer tape, the folded cellophane. Fold and seal the two open sides in the same manner. Place on freezer shelf.

Cupcakes can be decorated in different ways to provide color and interest, as well as a taste treat for festive occasions. One recipe for decorating cupcakes attractively is given below:

Flower Pot Cupcakes

Marshmallow Flower

1. Buy thin round cotton-type swabs and remove cotton from each end. Dip each end of stick into bottle of green food coloring and set aside. When dry, cut each stick in half.

2. Cut a large marshmallow in half crosswise. With scissors make 4 cuts, 1/4-inch deep, from edge toward center. Pinch marshmallow together on edge between cuts to make a pointed petal. Dip cut side of marshmallow into pink,

(Continued on Page 24)

Over The Lines with Becky

A Wardrobe for the Co-ed—

Sometime ago I polled some college acquaintances in an effort to answer a seasonal question: "How can I plan a college wardrobe around a limited budget?" As the question is seasonal, it occurs to me that a little rehashing of my findings might be helpful to co-op girls who are heading for college for the first time this Fall.

Most of the girls I talked with (and some of them had had four years to learn about this question) told me that the biggest mistake the freshman makes in wardrobe planning is over-emphasizing **quantity** instead of **quality.** They laughed at themselves when they remembered the number of items they brought to their halls of learning that first year—items which were never used— and which were taken home the following summer and left for the remainder of their college days.

My seasoned college packers suggest that the rising college freshman start with the little things first in her wardrobe planning. Gather in a good supply of undies—and, of course, buy quick drying nylons so laundry won't be a problem. Whisk out Mon's electric sewing machine and stitch yourself three pairs of cotton pajamas—as gay as you like. (Some of the patterned feed bags are just the thing for such a project—and what a saving for the budget!) While you're at it, create a couple of short cotton robes, too. They're mighty attractive and more practical than the long robes. All my contacts say that, though fads come and go, cotton lounging togs for the dorms are always "right."

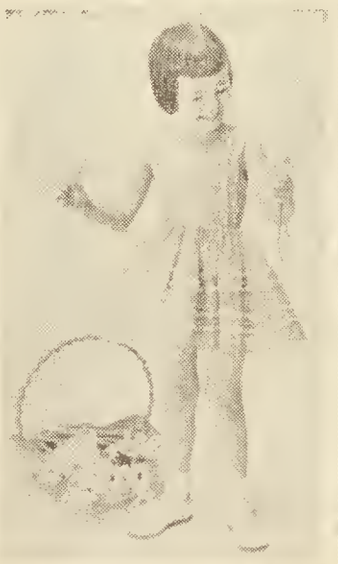
Skirts and sweaters seem to be the perennial favorite of the college gal, but the winter cotton comes into its own

(Continued on Page 24)

Free Pattern Service

Here's a little nothing of a dress—that's everything nice for a little darling in warm weather. It's fresh and crisp with rows of ric rac threaded through.

If you'd like directions for making the dress, just drop a note to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, and enclose one SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE.



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REACHES 120,000
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FREEZE YOUR PARTY

(Continued from Page 23)

red or yellow colored sugar crystals and set aside.

3. From other half of marshmallow, cut 2 long oval pieces from edge of marshmallow. Dip cut side of pieces into green colored sugar to make leaf. Place 2-3 leaf pieces at intervals on wooden stick.

4. Place marshmallow flower, sugar side up, on top of stick.

5. Snip off small piece of marshmallow from remaining piece, dip in yellow sugar and place on top end of stick for stamen.

6. Ice cupcakes, and, while still moist, sprinkle with chocolate chips. Stick marshmallow flower in center.

7. Repeat process described above using a variety of colors for flowers.

To Freeze: Place in containers in suitable number for serving. Label, place in food freezer and freeze.

To Thaw: Remove container from freezer and leave at room temperature 20-30 minutes. Remove cupcakes from containers and serve.

OVER THE LINES

(Continued from Page 23)

these days, too. Take a good look at your high school sweaters and skirts and do a little sorting and planning before rushing pell-mell into new purchases. High school skirts will feel like new to you when worn with a new blouse or a matching weskit. Loafers and other casual-styled shoes are still the proper footwear for class and campus living.

One of my college friends puts on good suit on the "must" list for the college student. "One," she says "that can be worn to class, to ba games, or dressed up for fancier occasions."

If your budget will only permit or really good "dressy" dress, then w suggest that you stick to a simp black: Frothy white collars, rhinstone clips, and flowers can provide multitude of changes for you. Yo best bet in shoes for this dress is simple pair of black suede ope pumps. A small black suede or fai purse and snowy-white gloves will co plete the outfit. (For extra-scrump ous occasions, pin a clip or a flow to the bag.)

My collegiate friends tell me th you won't need many hats except church. They suggest dressy veils head-wear.

BAD SIGN

A diplomat who had been posted to Shanghai, China, inquired into the customs of the country. One of the things told him was that Chinese doctors had to comply with a stiff set of regulations: For every patient in his care who died, for instance, a doctor had to hang a blue lantern outside his house, clearly visible to passers-by.

When the diplomat was taken ill, soon after his arrival, he sent his man-servant in search of a good doctor. "Make sure you find one," he stressed, "with a minimum of lanterns hanging outside his house. . . ."

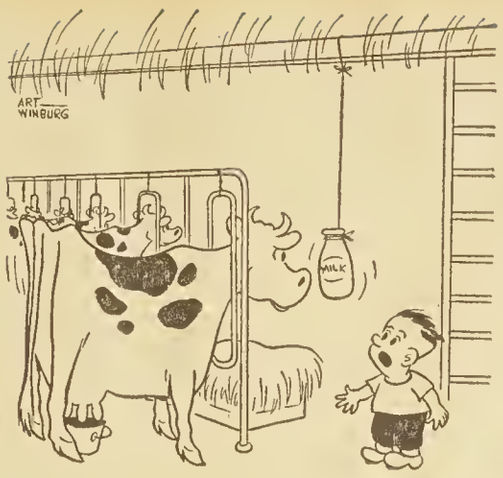
After a good three hours the servant returned with a doctor. "Master," he announced beaming, "I have brought you a famous specialist. He took some time to find but he has only one lantern."

The doctor and patient got on very well. During the examination, the diplomat congratulated the specialist on having merely one death to his name. "Might I ask," he added a trifle uneasily, "how long you have been practicing?"

"Since yesterday, your Excellency," the doctor replied. And he gave a courteous little bow, Chinese fashion.

* * *

. . . The world is so full of a number of things that it's hard to keep up payments on them.



"Now maybe you'll get an idea of what I want."

Hale!

FORGET IT

Golfer: "I'm anxious to make this shot. That's my mother-in-law up on the clubhouse porch."

Friend: "Don't be a fool, you can't hit her from here. It's 200 yards."

REUNION

Two women who had once been neighbors met on the street after not having seen each other for several years. "My," said one, "I would hardly have known you . . . You look so much older."

"I wouldn't have recognized you, either," said the other, "except for your hat and dress."

* * *

MASS RESPONSE

A young couple asked a country pastor to marry them immediately following the Sunday morning services.

When he finished his sermon, the preacher prepared for the knot-tying chore. "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock please come forward at this time?"

There was a stir in the congregation—and twelve women and one man walked up to the altar.

* * *

IS IT WORTH IT?

Jane had been naughty nearly all day, and as punishment was sent upstairs before the evening's TV programs started.

"And when you say your prayers, Jane," said her mother, "ask God to make you a good girl tomorrow."

"Why," inquired the child, "what's on tomorrow?"

"heard you tell Daddy you didn't have a thing to w ar, so . . . uh, . . . well, we sure have generous n ghbors!"

"Don't be too enthusiastic when your husband offers to buy you labor-saving devices for the house. It gives you that much more time to help him in the barn!"

EDITORIALS

Help From Friends

Tarheel farm people can well be proud of their two major farm organizations, the Grange and Farm Bureau. When the chips were down last month on the Hells Canyon Bill, both came through in fine style.

Both organizations wired our two Senators their support of the bill, and urged them to vote for it. In doing so, the North Carolina Farm Bureau bucked the stand of its national affiliate, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

AFBF had earlier gone on record as opposing the bill. To the North Carolina group's credit, it did not follow suit. The vote in the Senate happened to come on the same day last month that the North Carolina Farm Bureau Board of Directors was meeting in Raleigh. Lewis Outlaw and John Kershaw, president and manager, respectively, of Tri-County EMC at Goldsboro, appeared before them and explained the issue, pointing out that quick action was needed.

The board immediately and unanimously voted to support the bill and wired the senators accordingly. Their action, and that of the Grange, is deeply appreciated by rural electric people.

● ● ●

A Fine Group

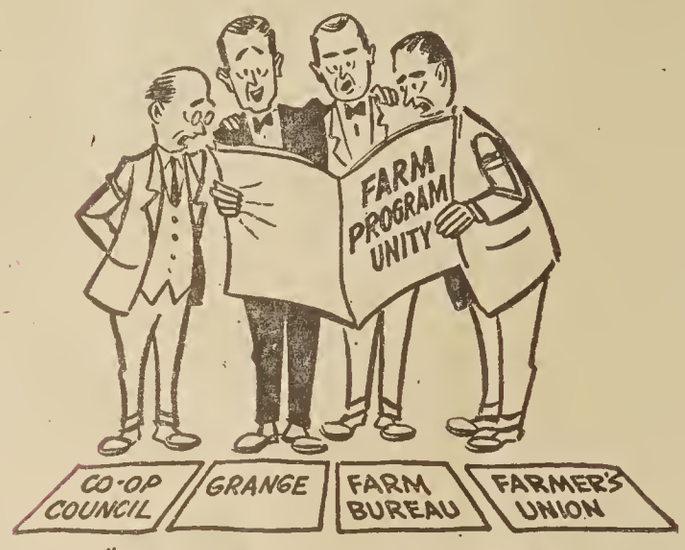
During the first week of this month, some 2000 rural people from all parts of the nation met in Raleigh to attend the 28th summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. They were members of youth organizations and a wide variety of cooperatives.

They were fine people, and we were glad to have them in North Carolina. The very size of the gathering dramatized for the people of our state the extent and importance of cooperatives as economic institutions.

The AIC itself is an unusual organization. Actually, it is a university, chartered in 1925. It is, however, a "university without a campus." Each year the Institute is held at a different Land Grant College. AIC also carries on a continuing educational program to aquaint people with cooperatives.

We were honored to have this group. We would like to have them back—soon.

CAN THEY HARMONIZE?



"BIG 4" FARM ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE PERIODIC HARMONY MEETINGS-

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Farming communities, as we once knew them, are fast disappearing from the American scene. This is particularly true in North Carolina, where good roads, industrial plants and a host of other developments have literally changed the identity of rural settlements.

For the most part, of course, this process has been for the good. No longer is there that vast chasm between rural and city living. No longer can we say that rural people lack the economic, social and educational advantages available to their city cousins.

Yet, not all of this change has been for the good. For somewhere along the way our rural people have lost—and are still losing—that unity of purpose and of action which once was the social badge of country existence. Not even the schools and churches enjoy the solid community support which once they had. We have big consolidated schools and more and larger churches, it is true. But the civic and spiritual support which these institutions used to enjoy has been both weakened and dispersed.

The fact remains, however, that rural people still have—and always will have—certain common problems and aspirations which deserve their united concern. Electric and telephone service are two of these. A basic interest in agricultural progress is another. The maintenance of good public schools, with adequate facilities and transportation for school children, is still another. And the list could go on and on.

The leadership which properly weighs these problems and rallies the support of rural people as such is hard to come by. Farm organizations in general find it far more difficult than they once did to provide that leadership and get that support. Electric cooperatives, though continuing to provide a universally needed service, find it harder every year that passes to focus the attention of their members upon those matters vital to the conduct of their own electric businesses.

We need a resurgence of rural community spirit—the type of spirit that is just as determined in support of community projects as it is gay in attending a church benefit supper. But the spirit will never be what it once was until rural people come to realize that progress, which they have so tremendously experienced in recent years, can never destroy certain ingredients peculiar to "country living."

WHETHER ITS A REFRIGERATOR OR FOOD FREEZER . . . SEE

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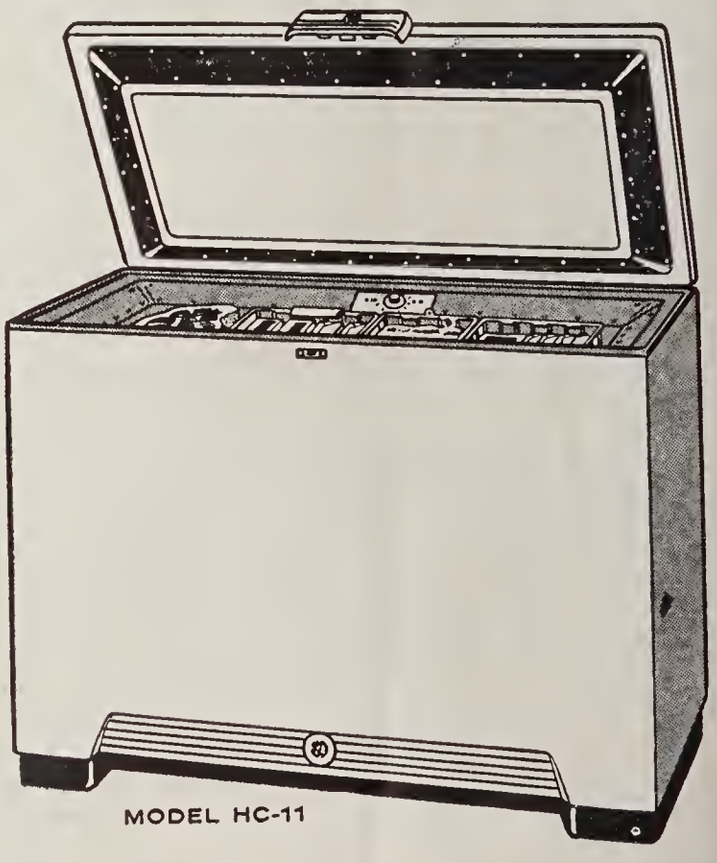
- Frozen juice can dispenser
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigerating system



MODEL HC-11

OR... THIS SPACIOUS CHEST-TYPE G-E FREEZER

- Holds up to 389 pounds of frozen foods
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